

UNION AND AMERICAN.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1868.

National Democratic Ticket

For President of the United States.

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President.

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,

OF MISSOURI.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

EMERSON ELLERIDGE, of Weakley,

EDMUND COOPER, of Bedford.

in District—Gen. A. A. KYLE, of Hawkins,

in District—J. M. GLENNON, of McMinn.

in District—A. JAMES, of Hamilton.

in District—A. A. STEELE, of Marshall.

in District—FRANK P. CATHILL, of Davidson.

in District—W. J. WALKER, of Franklin.

in District—H. J. TURNER, of Lancaster.

in District—W. W. VAUGHAN, of Haywood.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

GEO. J. STUBBLEFIELD, Chairman.

in District—J. P. HODGSON, of Bedford.

in District—J. W. WILLIAMS, of Knox.

in District—R. A. JONES, of Hamilton.

in District—J. M. THOMPSON, of Bedford.

in District—F. M. DAVIS, of P. Jones.

in District—L. F. BECK, of Robertson.

in District—J. T. DUNN, of Davidson.

in District—D. H. THOMAS, of Memphis.

in District—H. P. BLAIR, Sr., of Shelby.

in District—J. D. STEWART, of Shelby.

A FEW QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

FOR OUR READERS.

What's the price of flour? Ten to

twelve dollars per barrel. Ten years

ago it was half the price. Why? Not

because the country hasn't wheat enough,

but because everything and everybody

connected with the making of flour is

taxed. Who pays the tax? The consumer—the man who buys a barrel of a

ten-pound bag.

What's the price of bacon? Three or

four times more than before the war.

Why, because the farmer is taxed on his

land, on his plow and horse, on his horse

and on his income. He puts the tax on

his bacon, and the poor man who buys a

ham or a side and tells the grocer to

make it go as far as possible, helps to

pay the tax.

How about house rent? It is much

higher than formerly, and why? Because

the landlord has to meet the tax-gatherer

with a long bill of items, and is compelled

to make the tenant pay them. Every

dollar of high rent which a tenant pays

in the suburbs or a third-story story

house, is taxed, and the renter has to foot

the bill.

What's the price of calico? Two,

three, or more times what it was before

the war. The maker and the merchant

are both heavily taxed, and every dress

pattern has to pay its taxes.

How about doctor's bills and physic,

for sickness like pale face, knock-knees

at the cabin door and the palace? Both

higher than formerly, and why, because

of taxes.

Everything eaten, drunk, or worn, or

used in any way is compelled to pass

in some shape through the tax mill, and

when it comes to the consumer and

last purchase, it is stamped with a tax.

And that is the class who chiefly pay

taxes. This is a demonstration. The

producer and the dealer make their

wares pay the taxes levied on the business

in which they are handled. It is all a

mistake to flatter one's self because he

has no taxable property and no income

return to exhibit to the collector, that he

thereby escapes taxation. There's not a shred

of the poor man's back, not a shroud on his

foot, not a morsel that enters his mouth,

not a necessity of life of any description,

for which he does not pay tax. The laborer

may never fail to pay his tax. Others

may escape it by some sort of

hocus-focus, but his tax return is certain.

It is on his shoulders and it is by

him chiefly that the giant debt of the

country and the immense taxation it

requires, is supported. He has nothing to

sell, no houses to rent, no railroads to

run, no bank to take ten per cent in.

His lot is to work and to eat, and to pay

tribute to everybody through the tax.

How long are the poor men and women

of the country going to remain blind to their

interests? How long, by their indifference

and misunderstanding of the plain facts

which make the times hard, are they

going to give support to the political

party whose reckless measures impose

this remorseless taxation? Let every

poor man sit down this Saturday night

before the election, as he lays aside his

sew needle and for himself the part he

is forced to play in this system. Let him

consider, that every week, government

taxes scale the proceeds of his labor,

leaving nothing to him to take to his

school with, nothing for the luxuries that

FOREIGNERS, ATTENTION!

Is Know-Nothingism to be Re-

vived?

The foreign element of our population,

as a general thing, being startled and not

frightened, by the dark aspect of affairs,

indicate a tendency to act with the De-

mocratic or Conservative party in the

elections, and hence it is that the Radicals

have set up a great howl about

frauds in naturalizations, and propose

in effect, wherever they can do so, to

prevent men from exercising the

highest right of citizenship—suffrage—

—wherever, however, and whenever

they can do so. They have gone so far

as to deny the right of franchise to the

multitudes of foreigners who have been

naturalized in the usual manner.

This course of conduct is no more

less than a new political or party declaration

of war against foreigners. It is

Know-Nothingism, again, except

perchance as to the religious feature of

that organization.

Now, the question addresses itself to

one and all of such old naturalized citi-

zens as have the unquestioned right of

voting, whether they will longer support

a party which is taking violent and il-

legal steps to prevent their brothers, who

are more recently than themselves resi-

dents of the country, from having and

exercising all and several of the rights of

citizenship which they themselves have

arrived at through the regular opera-

tions of the laws of naturalization.

THE NEW ENGLAND PROSCRIPTION.

The old spirit, which in its New Eng-

land home, practiced persecution for con-

science sake, and which, at various times,

has shown its fangs towards the foreign

population of this country, has broken

out afresh. For the accomplishment of

its selfish purposes in one section of the

country, it has inflicted an amendment

on the Constitution, prohibiting States

from denying the right of representation in

Congress to residents of foreign birth, or

to restrict or impair the right of

suffrage. In another section it cooly

violates this amendment in the prosecution

of another phase of its proscription

policy. The Radical Legislatures of New

Hampshire and Connecticut have re-

cently passed laws expressly designed to

obstruct the naturalization and enfran-

chisement of foreign-born citizens. The

foreign population of Connecticut is being

urged to make early application, and

complete the requirements of the law of

citizenship, as every possible obstacle

has been placed in the way of naturaliza-

tion by the new election law of that

State—a law which on purpose pro-

scribes the naturalization of foreigners

in Rhode Island, settled by Roger Williams, his

son a victim of Puritan persecution and

banishment, his descendants are pursuing

the like system of intolerance towards the

foreigner. The laws of that State admit

adult male negroes to the ballot, but im-

pose on the foreign-born white man a

property qualification of \$104 worth of

unimproved real estate.

HOW IT IS DONE IN NEW YORK.

The New York Tribune is the mouth-

piece of the Know-Nothingism, and it is

the purpose of this article to show the

purpose of the party.

The vile and wicked aims of Radica-

lism in the regard of foreigners is best

shown by reading from a late report of

the New York Tribune, as follows:

"The business of naturalization has fallen

off to a degree that is most surprising.

In the Court of Common Pleas, for

instance, the number of applications for

citizenship in the last year was only

thirteen persons, while in the year

before, it was over one hundred. The

Court of Sessions, in the last year, re-

ceived only one application for naturaliza-

tion, while in the year before, it was

over one hundred. The Court of

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unusually false, but I intend to use

my authority to protect these honest

citizens of their rights. All present who

have not come here for the purpose of

being naturalized, or are not authorized

by this court to be present, will imme-

diately withdraw, or be removed by the

officers." This speech drew forth a mur-

mur of approval from the crowd just

invested with the civic rights and be-

fore it had died on the air, an officer, sub-

er, or doorman, eager to obey the be-

hests of his honor, approached the Tri-

bune man, who was attentively memo-

rizing the scene, and taking him by the

arm, said in a sharp tone, "Do you want

to be naturalized? If you don't, you'd bet-

ter go to jail. The Tribune man immedi-

ately proceeded to jail, and was kindly

instructed by the officers doorman.

The public entrance had been closed

a few minutes before the delivery of his

speech, and the Tribune man, who was

the only one of the rabble and indis-

criminate, was thus left alone in the

courtroom. The careful, intelligent, and

impartial reader will not fail, by portions

of the above, the main facts of the case:

that "they were, generally speaking,

well-looking men;" that Judge Bar-

nard admonished them of their irrespon-

sibilities, and that witnesses were present,

and the applicants for naturalization were

qualified in the most solemn of religious

forms.

COLLAPSE AS A KNOW-NOTHING.

The Banner of Liberty, published in

New York, says that "an old Fein-

fried of that city has handed it the fol-

lowing from his scrap-book for publication:

It is an abstract from the proceedings of

the National Convention of the Know-Nothing

Party, held at Philadelphia, in 1855."

His description of the Dutch and Irish.

Mr. Colfax says that many

foreigners are intelligent; yet, intelligent

in the name of Almighty God can they

be? They are not. They are a set of

idiotism in that they see a ray

of intelligence in that they see a ray

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